



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Hot, dry conditions were placing stress on the major field crops until scattered showers arrived late in the week, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Irrigation systems were running early in the week in some northern counties as the topsoil was drying out very quickly with temperatures above 90 degrees. Aerial applications of fungicides were being made to corn. Emergence and growth of late planted soybeans were aided by the recent rainfall. Winter wheat harvest is nearing completion with continued reports of vomitoxin and low test weights in some areas. Farmers spent some time this week preparing for county fairs.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.7 **days suitable for field work**. Sixty-two percent of the **corn** crop has **silked** compared with 10 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average. Corn **condition** is rated 62 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year at this time.

Forty-eight percent of the intended **soybean** acreage is **blooming** compared with 11 percent last year and 27 percent for the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 0 percent last year and 2 percent for the 5-year average. Soybean condition is rated 62 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year.

Ninety-four percent of the **winter wheat** crop has been **harvested** compared with 79 percent for both last year and the 5-year average.

Major activities during the week included: harvesting wheat, baling straw, cutting hay, applying herbicides, certifying crops with FSA, mowing roadsides and ditches and taking care of livestock.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture condition** is rated 70 percent good to excellent compared with 70 percent last year. Livestock were under some stress from the heat, but are in mostly good condition. The **second cutting of alfalfa hay** is 51 percent complete compared with 50 percent last year and 56 percent for the 5-year average.

### CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
Percent				
Corn Silked (Tasseled)	62	31	10	24
Soybeans Blooming	48	23	11	27
Soybeans Setting Pods	9	NA	0	2
Winter Wheat Harvested	94	71	79	79
Alfalfa, Second Cutting	51	23	50	56

### CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	3	9	26	46	16
Soybean	3	8	27	48	14
Pasture	2	5	23	51	19

### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	2	1	2
Short	18	11	21
Adequate	71	66	61
Surplus	9	22	16
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	1	2
Short	13	6	14
Adequate	76	66	73
Surplus	10	27	11
<b>Days Suitable</b>	5.7	5.3	5.2

### CONTACT INFORMATION

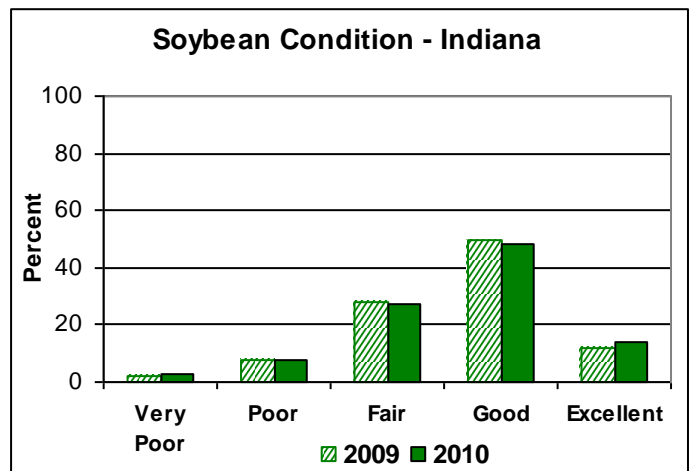
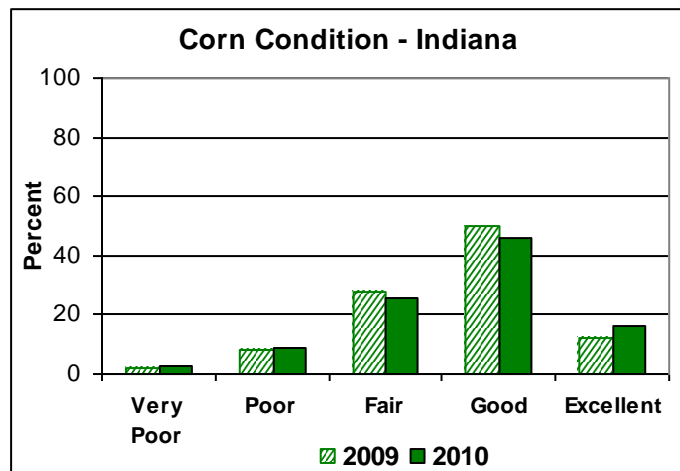
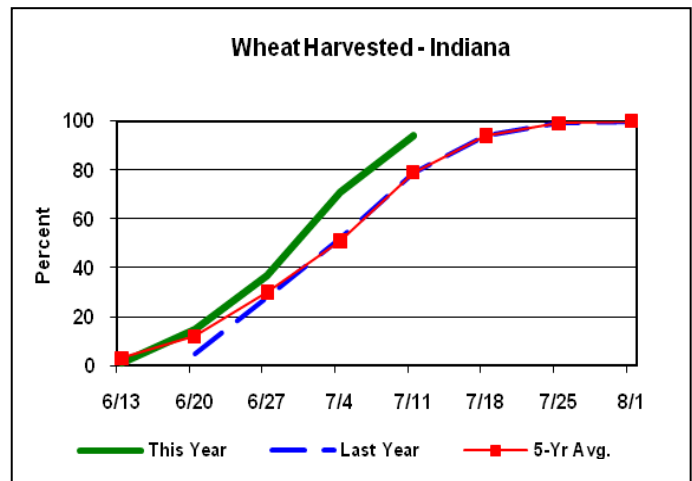
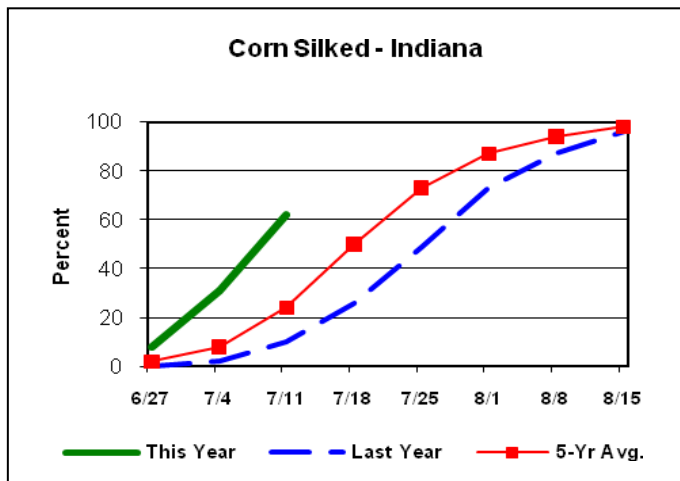
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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Back-to-back Years of Vomitoxin Problems in Our Crops

Written by Peirce Paul, Ohio State University (Similar conditions exist in Indiana)

Gibberella ear rot and vomitoxin in corn 2009, head scab and vomitoxin in wheat in 2010, raise the question, should we be concerned about Gibberella ear rot and vomitoxin in corn in 2010?, if so, what can we do to minimize problems this year and next year and possibly the next year?

After last year's corn crop with Gibberella ear rot and vomitoxin problems, wheat producers asked "what will happen to our wheat crop, given that both head scab and Gibberella ear rot are caused by the same fungus?" The answer was "it will depend on the weather and the level of scab resistance in your wheat variety". Unfortunately, a very wet spring and early summer and susceptible wheat varieties gave us the answer we would have preferred not to hear. Now the question is again being asked "with this year's scabby wheat, what does this mean for Gibberella ear rot in our corn crop?" Again, the answer is, it will depend on the weather and the Gibberella ear rot resistance of your corn hybrid.

No one can guarantee that if we did not have an ear rot problem in corn last year we would not have had the head

scab problem in wheat this year. Similarly, no one can guarantee that because we have had a head scab problem in wheat this year we will also have a Gibberella ear rot problem in corn. Our last big scab epidemic was in 1996 and that epidemic did not come after or lead to a major Gibberella ear rot epidemic in corn. However, what we do know is that the risk of having a scab problem after a moldy corn crop or a Gibberella ear rot problem after a scabby wheat crop is much higher when weather conditions are favorable for infection than if both crops are healthy in both years.

A scabby wheat crop and a moldy corn crop mean that there will be more spores of *Fusarium graminearum* (the Gibberella ear rot, head scab and vomitoxin fungus) being carried over from one crop to another, especially since no-till or minimum tillage are a very standard part of our production system. The more crop residue on the soil surface, the more spores will survive to infect the next crop. If spores are already present and abundant and we plant susceptible varieties/hybrids, then all we'll need to have a disease and vomitoxin problem is favorable weather occurring at the right time.

(continued on back page)

# Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, July 11, 2010

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air					Avg		April 1, 2010 through				
	Temperature			Precip.		4 in		July 11, 2010				
						Soil		Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	92	61	77	+4	1.38	3		22.14	+9.54	45	1533	+137
Francesville	91	60	76	+4	1.90	4		15.48	+2.65	42	1512	+243
Valparaiso_AP_I	92	62	78	+6	1.94	3		16.85	+3.32	44	1524	+291
Wanatah	94	57	77	+5	2.02	3	82	16.80	+3.86	39	1426	+254
Winamac	92	61	78	+6	1.24	6		18.13	+5.30	50	1569	+300
<b>North Central (2)</b>												
Plymouth	92	59	77	+5	1.34	3		14.86	+1.46	36	1456	+133
South_Bend	93	62	79	+6	0.38	1		14.51	+1.94	39	1508	+292
Young_America	91	58	77	+4	0.48	1		20.60	+8.30	37	1544	+255
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Fort_Wayne	94	66	80	+7	0.31	1		15.85	+4.19	41	1735	+456
Kendallville	93	62	78	+7	0.86	5		14.15	+1.83	51	1449	+249
<b>West Central (4)</b>												
Greencastle	90	58	74	-2	0.25	2		17.63	+3.63	43	1544	+62
Perrysville	95	61	78	+5	2.84	1	88	17.86	+4.12	39	1797	+417
Spencer_Ag	92	62	77	+3	0.38	2		22.15	+7.62	43	1687	+310
Terre_Haute_AFB	94	60	78	+3	0.55	2		18.51	+4.88	46	1859	+381
W_Lafayette_6NW	93	59	77	+5	1.23	2	85	18.75	+6.09	36	1669	+376
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	92	66	80	+5	0.65	1		16.88	+4.16	41	1890	+427
Greenfield	92	64	79	+5	0.35	3		21.63	+7.98	45	1740	+353
Indianapolis_AP	93	66	80	+6	0.24	1		17.37	+4.65	38	1948	+485
Indianapolis_SE	93	60	78	+3	0.15	2		18.63	+5.59	40	1689	+251
Tipton_Ag	93	60	77	+5	0.66	1	82	18.21	+5.57	43	1599	+351
<b>East Central (6)</b>												
Farmland	93	61	78	+6	0.28	1	84	17.19	+4.33	48	1615	+408
New_Castle	91	61	76	+3	0.11	1		20.34	+6.37	41	1538	+301
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	95	63	81	+3	0.72	2		9.55	-4.12	35	2165	+418
Freelandville	93	66	79	+4	0.65	2		17.13	+3.02	38	1941	+403
Shoals_8S	92	61	77	+3	1.37	2		18.56	+3.44	30	1761	+289
Stendal	96	65	81	+5	0.42	2		12.35	-2.94	32	2199	+572
Vincennes_5NE	95	66	81	+5	2.14	2	88	16.71	+2.60	40	1994	+456
<b>South Central (8)</b>												
Leavenworth	94	64	79	+5	0.49	3		14.41	-0.88	50	1967	+494
Oolitic	92	63	77	+3	0.43	2	86	20.73	+6.39	41	1731	+337
Tell_City	96	68	81	+4	0.33	2		13.60	-1.75	29	2106	+463
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	94	64	79	+6	1.17	2		17.13	+3.49	40	1742	+441
Greensburg	94	66	80	+7	0.69	2		18.46	+4.54	40	1908	+539
Seymour	92	64	77	+4	0.22	2		16.72	+3.11	35	1726	+312

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DFN = Departure From Normal.  
GDD = Growing Degree Days.  
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.  
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.  
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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## Back-to-back Years of Vomitoxin Problems in Our Crops (continued)

What can we do to minimize vomitoxin problems in our corn and wheat crops? The first approach would be to plant the best resistant variety/hybrid that you can find. For wheat we have Malabar and Bromfield, two varieties with resistance comparable to Truman and yield comparable to Hopewell. For corn, talk to your seed dealers; there are Gibberella ear rot resistant hybrids out there.

For wheat head scab, Triazoles fungicides such as Prosaro, Proline and Caramba are the best we have, and they do a very good job suppressing vomitoxin, especially when applied exactly at anthesis and used in combination with the best resistance. Use the scab forecasting system as a guide when using fungicides.

For Gibberella ear rot in corn, there are no such fungicide recommendations. This is because timing becomes a major issue when thinking about using a fungicide to manage Gibberella ear rot. Here is why, the fungus can infect the ear early during silk emergence, during grain fill, or even through the base of the ear late in the season. So, timing of fungicide applications is difficult when conditions may be favorable for infection at multiple times during the growing season.

The third and probably the most reliable approach for minimizing vomitoxin in our crops would be to destroy or plow under crop residue, especially after a scabby wheat crop or a moldy corn crop.

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